



GLOBAL X INSIGHTS

Copper: Potential Long-Term Tailwinds Meet a Cyclical Opportunity

Trevor Yates

tyates@globalxetfs.com

Date: July 16, 2024

Topic: [Commodities](#)

Copper has long been associated with cyclical and macroeconomic trends, with demand for the metal and, subsequently, prices, being highly correlated with global economic growth.¹ However, the world is changing and so too are copper's supply/demand dynamics. Although cyclical trends and global economic growth will probably always play a large role in copper demand, the energy transition, mass electrification, urbanization, and the rise of artificial intelligence, along with the requisite energy infrastructure investments that come with them, appear to be long-term, structural drivers of demand. This could result in an ongoing situation where supply struggles to meet demand, creating opportunities for miners.

Key Takeaways

- The increasing need for energy and subsequent grid buildouts from megatrends such as electrification, urbanization, and artificial intelligence present a potentially powerful tailwind for copper demand and could reduce the metal's cyclicality over time.
- Global copper supply appears unlikely to meet the accelerating demand outlook, potentially resulting in higher prices over the medium to long term.
- The rebound in global industrial and manufacturing activity could provide a meaningful boost to copper demand in the short term.

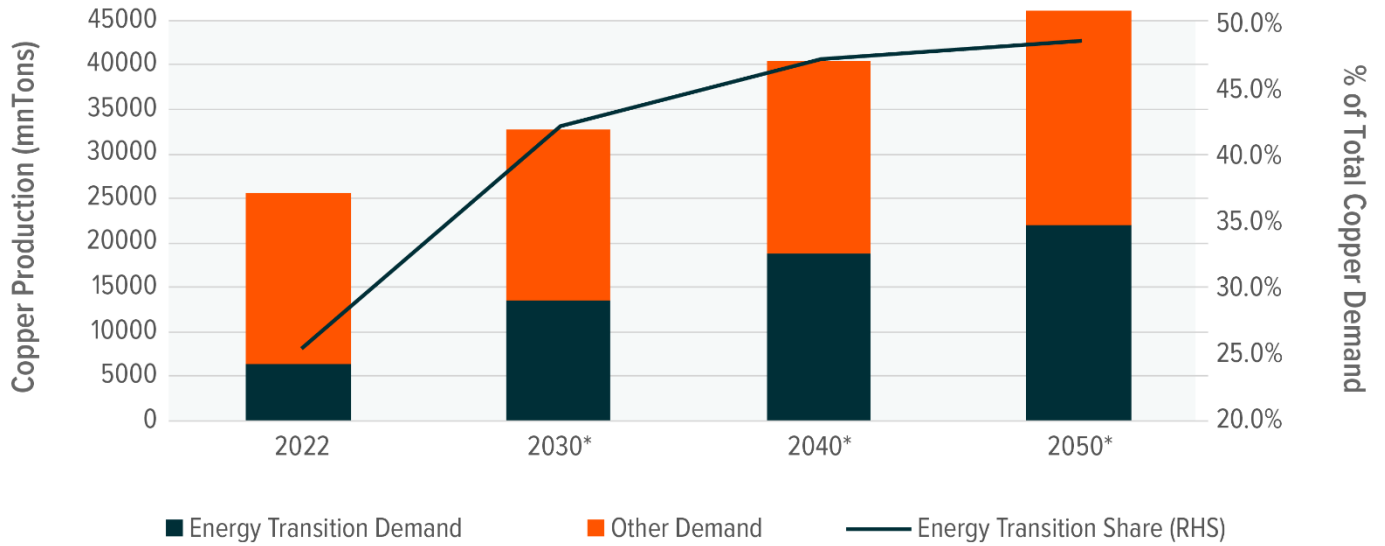
Copper Demand Appears Set to Become More Structural

Copper's role in the world is changing, with the industrial metal likely to be a key enabler of the energy transition. Traditionally, copper's main uses have been tied to construction, transportation, and machinery, making demand historically very correlated with the global economic cycle. China, and specifically its property sector, has traditionally been a large consumer of copper, being a driver of the "super cycle" witnessed at the start of century. However, we believe the future demand outlook for copper will be increasingly different from the past. New trends such as electrification, urbanization, and artificial intelligence, and the subsequent grid buildout and power generation investments that these technologies will likely require, could increasingly become a larger share of the overall demand picture. Outsized demand growth outside of China is also expected moving forward, likely offsetting any potential further weakness in copper demand from that nation's property sector. We do recognize that a large percentage of demand will likely remain cyclical, but this structural shift could result in reduced demand volatility, especially during times of slower economic growth.



ENERGY TRANSITION IS GAINING SHARE OF TOTAL COPPER DEMAND

Source: Global X ETFs with information derived from: Bloomberg NEF. (2023, Jan 18). Transition Metals Outlook 2023.



* Indicates Forecast.

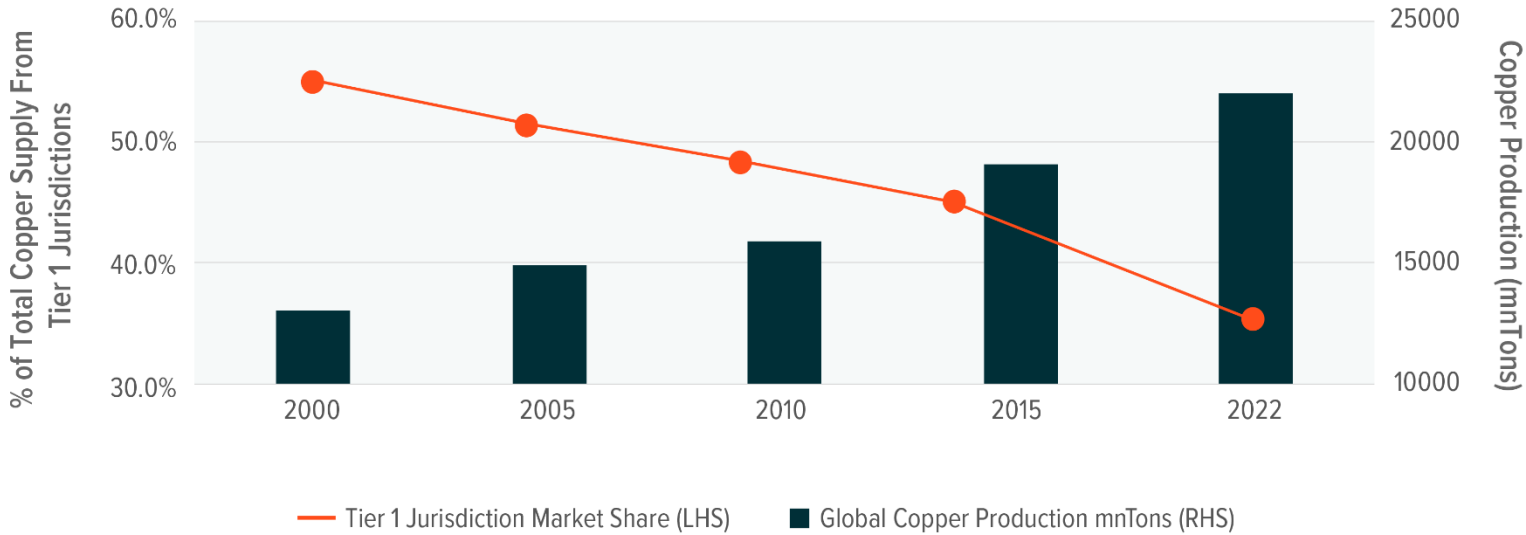
Does the World Have Enough Copper to Meet Demand?

Given copper's robust demand outlook, we believe it is fair to assume a supply-side response. Be it from substitution, increased scrap utilization, or investments in new projects, rising demand will likely push prices higher and increase investment into the sector. However, we do not see these supply responses meeting the robust demand outlook over the medium to longer term. The main reason for this is the declining economics around investing in new projects. Many of the most attractive projects, be it from a country risk, ore quality, or cost perspective, have either been or are in the process of being developed. As a result, this lack of new, quality assets forced miners to look at less attractive projects or to less favorable mining jurisdictions, with the share of global production from the four highest quality jurisdictions (Chile, Canada, the United States, and Australia) falling over the past 22 years through 2022.² Going into lower quality jurisdictions often comes with increased political and regulatory risks, higher capital intensity due to the lack of infrastructure, and increased risks of social unrest. Furthermore, rising inflationary pressures during the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath not only lowered margin expectations but also greatly increased up-front capital expenditures.³ This increase in upfront costs, along with the higher cost of capital globally, significantly lowered return expectations when evaluating a new project. As a result, we expect copper miners to require a higher long-term incentive price when evaluating new projects, weighing on the supply response and adding to the scarcity value for existing miners who possess longer-term production profiles.



INCREASING SHARE OF COPPER-SUPPLY GROWTH COMING FROM LOWER-QUALITY MINING JURISDICTIONS

Source: Global X ETFs with information derived from: United States Geological Survey. (2000-2022). Copper. Data accessed on June 25, 2024. Tier 1 Market share defined as: Chile, Canada, U.S., and Australia.



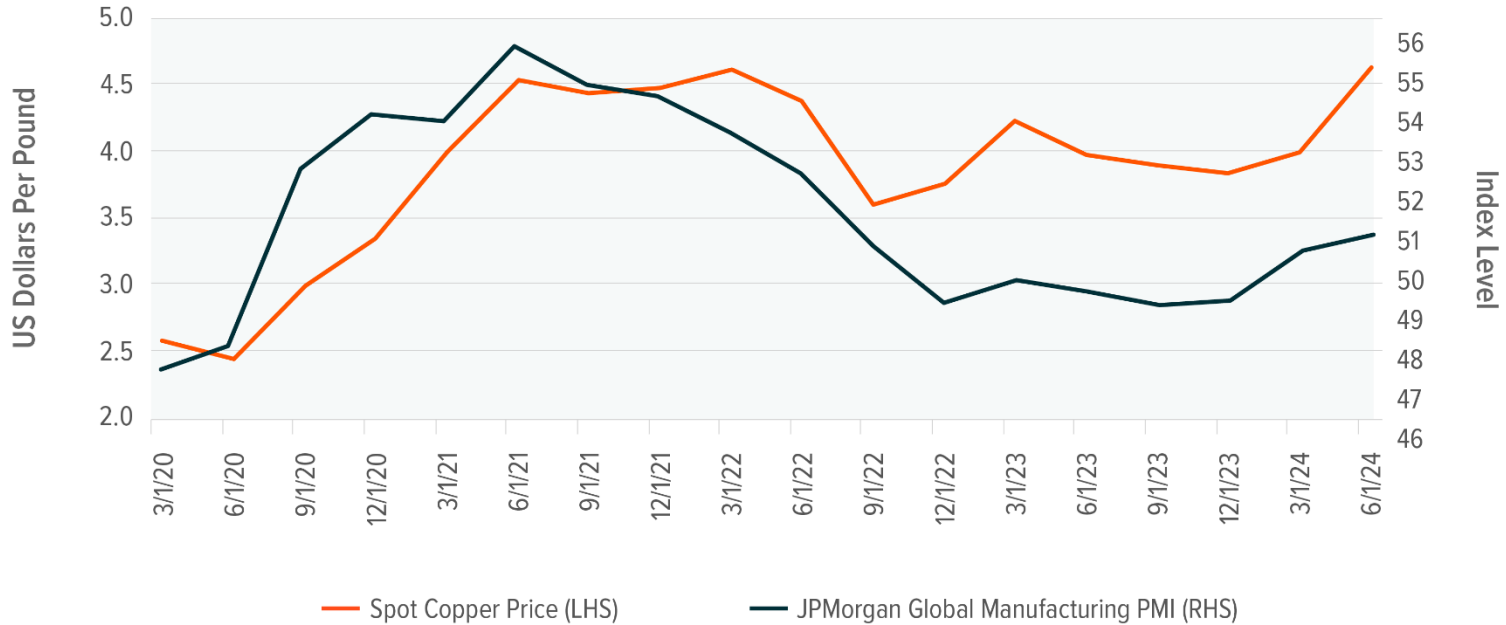
Market Update: Probably Still in the Early Innings of a Global Cyclical Recovery

Copper's longer-term price outlook appears robust, with its growing participation in structural megatrends and the challenging supply outlook not only setting the stage for potentially elevated prices, but also likely to set a higher floor for prices throughout the economic cycle. Looking at the market currently, we still see upside potential from cyclical demand moving forward, and we are seeing evidence of this in the data. Specifically, after remaining in contractionary territory for 16 straight months, the JPMorgan Global Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) has now been in expansionary territory for six straight months through June 2024.⁴ Despite this accelerating trend, global PMI remained well below the previous cycle high of 55.5 seen in the second quarter of 2021, suggesting additional runway for increased copper demand.⁵ The physical concentrate (the raw material used by copper smelters) market setup is also interesting for miners, with the increase in global smelter capacity putting the market short of concentrate and driving treatment charges to historically low levels.⁶ We expect this to remain a tailwind for miners, while a rebound in the global industrial cycle could result in increasing refined copper demand. We also believe that the recent copper rally is in the early innings (despite a slight pullback in June), with the global industrial economy likely to continue reaccelerating. Although the copper spot price hit a record high this year, it was a record in nominal terms only. On an inflation-adjusted basis, the 2024 peak is still more than 25% below the previous cycle's 2011 peak.⁷



COPPER PRICES HAVE RALLIED AS GLOBAL MANUFACTURING PURCHASING MANAGERS' INDEX (PMI) INFLECTED

Source: Global X ETFs with information derived from: Bloomberg LP. Data through June 30, 2024 since last cycle low.



Conclusion

All in all, we see copper as a potentially attractive opportunity in commodity markets, where the long-term outlook meets a cyclical opportunity. We view miners as particularly interesting, with the market likely to remain undersupplied on concentrate, while the diverging supply and demand trends could potentially result in increased scarcity value. We also remain optimistic about the short-term outlook, despite the recent pullback in copper prices, believing a cyclical inflection could support prices.

Footnotes

1. Faster Capital. (2024, Jun 11). Economic Indicators: Decoding Dr. Copper's Prophecy.
2. Ahead of the Heard. (2022, Jul 20). Copper Mines Becoming More Capital-Intensive and Costly to Run.
3. Ibid.
4. Bloomberg LP. Data as of June 30, 2024.
5. Ibid.
6. ING. (2024, Feb 27). The Commodities Feed: Copper TC's Plunge to Decade Lows.
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics. CPI Inflation Calculator. Data as of June 30, 2024. Historical copper price data are from Bloomberg LP. Data accessed on July 1, 2024.

Glossary

JPMorgan Global Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI): The JPMorgan Global Purchasing Managers' Index surveys output and employment intentions of manufacturers to create a measure of economic health. A level above 50 indicates economic expansion, and a number below 50 suggests a contracting economy.



This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific point in time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events, or a guarantee of future results. This information is not intended to be individual or personalized investment advice and should not be used for trading purposes.

Shares of ETFs are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the Fund. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns.

Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. International investments may involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuation in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles, or from economic or political instability in other nations. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. Narrowly focused investments may be subject to higher volatility. There are additional risks associated with investing in copper and the copper mining industry. COPX is non-diversified.

Carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses before investing. This and other information can be found in the Fund's summary or full prospectuses, which may be obtained at globalxetfs.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

Global X Management Company LLC serves as an advisor to Global X Funds. The Funds are distributed by SEI Investments Distribution Co. (SIDCO), which is not affiliated with Global X Management Company LLC or Mirae Asset Global Investments. Global X Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, issued, sold or promoted by Solactive AG, nor does Solactive AG make any representations regarding the advisability of investing in the Global X Funds. Neither SIDCO, Global X nor Mirae Asset Global Investments are affiliated with Solactive AG.